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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW YORK.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases in Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Other Institutions. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)

The public health council has amended regulation 3¹ of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Communicable diseases" to read as follows:

REG. 3. *Reporting cases of communicable disease in institutions.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of every hospital, other institution, or dispensary to report to the local health officer within whose jurisdiction any such hospital, other institution, or dispensary is located the full name, age, and address of every person under his charge affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease and the name and address of the person or organization in whose care the case was immediately prior to admission or by whom the case was referred, within 24 hours from the time when the case first develops or is first admitted to such hospital, other institution, or dispensary. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1915.

Milk and Cream—Grade B Pasteurized—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Public Health Council Mar. 4, 1915.)

The public health council has amended the subdivision entitled "Grade B pasteurized" ² of regulation 13 of chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code relating to "Milk and cream" to read as follows:

Grade B pasteurized.—No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale as grade B pasteurized unless it conforms to the following requirements:

The dealer selling or delivering such milk or cream must hold a permit from the local health officer.

All cows producing such milk or cream must be healthy as disclosed by an annual physical examination.

Such milk before pasteurization must not contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and such cream before pasteurization must not contain more than 1,500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Such milk must not at any time after pasteurization and previous to delivery to the consumer contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and such cream not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

¹ Public Health Reports, June 19, 1914, p. 1658.

² Public Health Reports, Nov. 27, 1914, p. 3237.

Such milk and cream must be produced on farms which are duly scored on the score card prescribed by the State commissioner of health not less than 20 per cent for equipment and not less than 35 per cent for methods.

Such milk must be delivered within 36 hours and such cream within 48 hours after pasteurization, unless a shorter time is prescribed by the local health authorities.

The caps or tags on the containers must be white and contain the term "Grade B pasteurized" in large, bright green type, and the name of the dealer.

The provisions of this subdivision shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1915.

OREGON.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Chap. 268, Act Feb. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the State board of health to have charge of the State system of registration of births and deaths and to prepare the necessary rules, forms, and blanks for obtaining records and to insure the faithful registration of the same. The secretary of the State board of health shall be ex officio State registrar, and shall have general supervision over the system of vital statistics hereby authorized, and shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this law throughout the State, and shall from time to time recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary. The State board of health is authorized to appoint when necessary an assistant State registrar, who shall be assistant secretary of the State board of health, and to employ the necessary clerical assistants to properly record, index, and classify the returns of vital statistics herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of this act the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over shall constitute a primary registration district, and each county, exclusive of the portion included within cities and incorporated towns, as above provided, shall be subdivided by the State registrar into districts in such manner as may appear necessary for the convenience of the people, and each such district shall constitute a primary registration district, and each primary registration district shall be numbered by the State registrar.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of each city and incorporated town of 2,000 population and over shall be the local registrar in and for such primary registration district and shall perform all the duties of local registrar as hereinafter provided. The State registrar shall appoint a suitable person to be local registrar in and for each district not included in cities and incorporated towns, as above provided, who shall hold such position during the pleasure of the State registrar, and shall perform all the duties of local registrar, as hereinafter provided. Each local registrar shall immediately appoint in writing a deputy, who shall be authorized to act in his stead in case of absence, death, illness, or disability, and notify the State registrar of such appointment.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, cremate, or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove from one registration district to another, or hold for more than 72 hours after death, the body or remains of any person whose death occurs in this State, or any body which shall be found in this State, without obtaining from the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found, and having a permit for the burial, disinterment, or removal of such body: *Provided*, That any licensed embalmer of this State may temporarily remove any such body of a person dying in this State from the place where death occurred outside the corporate limits of any city or town of 2,000 population or more to another registration district for the purpose of preparing the same for burial without having first obtained a removal permit, but in such case the embalmer shall at the time of securing a burial, removal, or transit permit for such body file with the registrar